

THE Pennsylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices Foreign and Domestic.

From Thursday, April 20. to Thursday, April 27. 1732.

By Capt. Ball, who arrived here last Week from London, we have the following Advices.

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the thirteenth Day of January, 1731.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

 It is a great Pleasure to Me, that I am able to acquaint you, that the Expectations, which I have from time to time given you, of seeing the general Tranquility of Europe restored and established, are now fully answered.

The Share of Credit and Influence, which the Crown of Great Britain has had in bringing about this difficult and desirable Work, and which redounds so much to the Honour and Interest of this Nation, as it is universally confessed abroad, will, I am confident, be agreeable to My People, and acknowledged with Gratitude by you.

It is well known, that from the Time of concluding the Quadruple Alliance, the several Courts of Europe have been employed in finding Means to execute what the principal Powers had agreed to, for the Succession of Tuscany and Parma, in favour of an Infant of Spain; but the various jarring and contending Interests, hard to be reconciled and united in effectuating a Point of so much Importance, the extended Views and Hopes of obtaining on every Side further Advantages, and the natural Jealousies and Distrusts arising among the several Powers concerned, from such opposite Principles and Purposes, had kept in Suspence, and unexecuted, what the Court of Spain had very much at Heart, and occasioned such Troubles and Disturbances, as embarrassed the Affairs of Europe for many Years, and particularly affected the Interests of this Nation.

You have from time to time been informed of the different Measures and Negotiations, that have, on all sides, been carrying on during this long unsettled State of Affairs; and you have enabled Me to persevere in maintaining the Rights and Possessions of this Kingdom, and in preserving the Peace and Balance of Europe.

The Preliminary Articles, and the subsequent Transactions thereupon not answering the Expectations of the Court of Spain, and creating a Dissatisfaction among the contracting Parties of the first Treaty of Vienna, laid the Foundation of the Treaty of Seville, and thereby dissolved that Union, which had raised so many Apprehensions, and so long alarmed the World.

The Execution of the Treaty of Seville was the great Difficulty that still remained? and this, unsurmountable as it was thought, I have by your Support, and by the Confidence you reposed in Me, been able to overcome by just and honourable Treaties, without coming to Extremities, and without the Hazard and Expence of a general Rupture, or kindling a War in any part of Europe.

Parma and Placentia are now in the actual Possession of the Infant Don Carlos; the six thousand Spaniards are quietly admitted and quartered in the Duchy of Tuscany, to secure, by the express Consent and Agreement of the Great

Duke, the Reversion of his Dominions; and a Family Convention is made between the Courts of Spain and Tuscany, for preserving Peace and Friendship between those two Houses during the Life of the Great Duke.

For perfecting and finishing this tedious Work, conducted through a Series of infinite Changes and Vicissitudes, and incumbered with all the different Views of Interest and Ambition, I concluded the late Treaty of Vienna, wherein I have entered into no Engagements contrary to former Treaties, or tending either to aggrandize or reduce the Power or Weight of any Potentate, calculated purely for preserving a due Ballance, and to avoid such Confusion, as new Changes and Convulsions upon future Events would unavoidably create, and wherein Great Britain could never stand by and be an idle Spectator.

When this shall be duly considered, and it shall be seen, that the Wounds which have been long bleeding are entirely healed, groundless Jealousies will cease, ill Humours will subside, and Peace and good Harmony will return together; all Dissidence and Distrust, the natural Effect of repeated Delays, artfully instilled, and industriously improved and aggravated, will be removed, and mutual Satisfaction be the Consequence of the punctual and effectual Performance of all Engagements on Our side, which will ever be remembered with great Regard and Honour to this Crown and Nation, and leave an indispensable Obligation upon those that are immediately concerned, to make such Returns as Honour and Justice call for and demand.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the Service of the current Year shall be prepared and laid before you, which you will observe to be considerably less than those of former Years: It is a Pleasure to me to give Ease to My Subjects, whenever the Welfare of the Publick will admit of it. You have seen the happy Effects of your former Zeal and Resolution; Success has attended My Measures, and you reap the Fruit of My Endeavours, and your Confidence in Me; and it must be a Satisfaction to you, to reflect, that all the Expences you have lately made, are amply recompensed by preventing and avoiding far greater.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

This happy Situation of Affairs, I promise My self, will inspire you all with such Temper and Unanimity, and such a seasonable Zeal for the publick Good, as becomes a Parliament sensible of the great Blessings they enjoy: The Duty and Affections of My Subjects are all the Return I desire for my paternal Love and Concern for them. My Government has no Security but what is equally conducive to your Happiness, and to the Protection of My People; and your Prosperity has no Foundation, but in the Defence and Support of My Government; Our Safety is mutual our Interests are inseparable.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

Die Jovis, 13 Januarii, 1731.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, come with

Humble

Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, to return the humble Thanks of this House for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne.

We should appear insensible of our own Happiness, and disregarding of the Honour of this Nation, if we did not beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty on your having made the Crown of Great Britain so great and signal an Instrument of restoring and securing the general Tranquillity of Europe, and that in a Manner the most advantageous and most honourable to this Kingdom: Such is the Success we may justly expect will ever attend the Measures of your Majesty, pursuing steadily the true Interest of your People, and assisted with the Advice and Support of a British Parliament.

Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to recapitulate the several Treaties and Negotiations framed and carried on, during many Years past, for the adjusting the different Interests and interfering Views of the Great Powers of Europe, which, though calculated with the greatest Wisdom and Justice for so desirable an End, have, through a long Scene of violent Contentions, met with those unavoidable Delays, which your Majesty, in Tenderness to your Subjects, and out of an Anxiety for their Happiness, has so often been pleased to regret from the Throne. We have now the great Satisfaction to observe, that those very Difficulties and Distractions, those jarring and contending Interests, opposite to the Publick Good and to each other, have, by your Majesty's wisely improving each critical Conjuncture, by reconciling mutual Pretensions and Claims, or by defeating and disuniting dangerous Leagues and Conjunctions, and above all, by an uninterrupted Perseverance in maintaining the Rights and Possessions of this Kingdom, been each made subservient and contributing in various Ways, to the great Work of Peace, which Your Majesty has so long laboured to procure for us, and has now happily accomplished.

The Difficulties that attended the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, without coming to an open Rupture, and trusting to the uncertain Event of War, so much the Grounds of just Concern and Apprehensions in some, and of secret Hopes, or even Boasts of others, have been entirely removed, with the express Consent of those Princes, who alone claimed a Right to oppose it, and who have themselves become Parties in the making it effectual; and such have been the happy Consequences of Your Majesty's Measures, that the most successful War, in which, as Experience teaches us, the Prosperous do not always reap the Advantage, could, at the Expence of the Blood and Treasure of this Nation, have produced only that quiet and just Ballance of Power, which Your Majesty by Negotiations, and just and honourable Treaties, has established.

Your Majesty has not only given immediate Peace to Your Kingdoms, and extinguished those Flames that must very soon have enrolled all Europe, but in the finishing this glorious Design has carried yet further Your great Views for the Publick Tranquillity, by framing and concluding the late Treaty of Vienna, whereby the Dangers, which too evidently appeared likely to arise, of new Differences and Confusions upon future Events, are, as far as humane Prudence can operate, obviated and prevented, without entering into any Engagements contrary to former Treaties, or having a Tendency to raise or depress any Power abroad: And it is from this happy Situation of Affairs, we may reasonably hope, that by our duly supporting and defending Your Majesty's Government at home, Great Britain, instead of being necessarily involved in new Troubles and Convulsions, may with Safety, Ease, and Honour, share with our Allies the happy Benefits of a General Peace.

The whole Series of Your Majesty's Actions had already proclaimed the gracious Declaration, which Your Majesty in Your great Goodness has been pleased to make from the Throne, That the Safety of the Crown and of the People is mutual, and their Interests are inseparable. This lays us under the highest Obligations to assure Your Majesty, that we will proceed in discharging the Trust reposed in us, with such Temper and unanimous Zeal for the Publick Good, as becomes a House of Parliament, truly faithful and affectionate to the Prince that reigns over them, fully sensible that our Rights and Liberties depend on the Strength and Security of Your Majesty's Government, and endeavouring to merit, in some Measure, the Blessings we enjoy.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I Thank you for this affectionate and loyal Address. As the Interests of My People, and the securing the Peace and Balance of Power in Europe, has been My chief Care and Concern: The Satisfaction you shew in the Success of My Endeavours cannot but be extremely acceptable to Me.

You may depend upon my Favour and Protection; and I am persuaded I may always rely upon your Duty and Support.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Majesty Our most Humble Thanks for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is the highest Satisfaction to Your faithful Commons, to see the General Tranquillity of Europe restored and re-established by Your Majesty's Credit and Influence, which reflects the greatest Glory to the British Crown, and of Consequence to the British Nation; the Honour and Interest of which are always inseparable.

We are fully persuaded, that the Treaties Your Majesty has entered into, were made with no other View than to preserve the Ballance of Power in Europe, and secure the Possessions of the Crown of Great Britain, and all the Rights and Privileges we are entitled to; and We acknowledge with Gratitude Your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in procuring for Us all these Advantages, without the Expence and Hazards of a War.

We are very sensible of the many Difficulties Your Majesty laboured under in bringing this Great and Glorious Work to so happy a Conclusion. The many Obstacles arising from various Pretensions and Jealousies during the Course of these Transactions, unsurmountable as they have been thought, are by Your Majesty's Steadiness and Prudence entirely removed; and at a Time, when a War seemed Unavoidable, the Settlement of the Succession of Don Carlos to the States of Tuscany and Parma has been peaceably accomplished, and the general Tranquillity of Europe preserved by the Weight and Credit of Your Majesty's Negotiations.

Thus has Your Majesty extricated, not only this Nation, but all Europe out of the uncertain State we for many Years laboured under, and that by Means most honourable to Your Majesty, consistent with all former Engagements, and without the least Injury to any Prince or Power in Europe.

And We humbly assure Your Majesty, that having the truest Sense of the many Blessings we have enjoyed during the Course of Your Majesty's Reign, and how much our present Happiness is owing to Your Paternal Love and Care for Your People, we will with the greatest Cheerfulness grant the necessary Supplies for the current Service of the Year; and Your Majesty will always find such Returns of Duty and Gratitude from us, as the best of Kings may expect from the most Loyal Subjects, fully convinced that the only End of Your Majesty's auspicious Government, is the Protection and Prosperity of Your People.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Return you My Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address: I make no doubt of the Continuance of your Duty, Affection, and Confidence in Me: And you will always find, that all my Views tend to the Honour, Interest, and Security of my Crown and People.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Constantinople, Decem. 13. The Courier which arriv'd from Persia at the End of last Week, has brought the Plan of a Treaty of Peace sent by the King of Persia's Ministers to the Bassaw of Babylon; This Plan being communicated to the Grand Vizier, and the other Ministers of the Seraglio, was read in a General Divan, which was held the 12th Instant, and it is reported, that little Alteration was made therein. It is given out here, that pursuant to this Scheme, the Grand Seignior shall deliver up the Provinces conquer'd from Persia, except Georgia, and the ancient Province of Babylon: That Daghestan shall be given up to a Prince who is the lawful Sovereign thereof, and has been here ten Months, to solicit this Restitution: That the two Powers being united by this

this Peace, shall join their Forces together, to oblige the Muscovites to surrender up all the Countries they have taken from Persia, but that they will not proceed to this Extremity, till after they have tried what can be done by Means of a Negotiation: That in case this be refused on the Part of the Czarina, they shall not lay down their Arms 'till they have retaken all those Countries; and that the Conquests made during the Course of this War, shall belong to which of the two Powers shall have gained them. It is also assured, That the Grand Visier has caused a Memorial to be delivered to some Foreign Ministers, in which he shews the Necessity there is of opposing the growing Power of the Muscovites, and of what Consequence it is for the Ottoman Empire to remove them from the Coasts of the Caspian Sea. They continue here to work with Vigour, in building several Men of War of the first and second Rates; also storing up great Magazines of Provision and Ammunition; and his Highness has sent Orders to the Bassaws of the Maritime Countries, to furnish him with a certain Number of Seamen and Transport Ships.

Vienna, Jan. 9. The last Advices from Constantinople confirm the Continuation of the Preparations for War, which are now making throughout all the whole Ottoman Empire, and the Disposition which the Port seems to have of declaring War against the Christians. Divers Councils have already been held here in relation to the Affairs of Turkey.

Count Kinski, our Ambassador at the Court of France, is sent for home.

Extract of a private Letter from Paris.

We hear it has been represented to this Court on the part of a neighbouring Crown, That it was not easy to comprehend with what View his Most Christian Majesty was so augmenting his Forces both by Sea and Land, at a Time when the General Tranquillity of Europe seemed to be settled upon the most solid and unalterable Foundation: That this Conduct of the Court of France justly alarmed their Neighbours, who found themselves under the hard Necessity of keeping up their Armaments, tho' they had resolved to ease their People of the great Burden of maintaining an extraordinary Force both by Sea and Land. Wherefore they think it reasonable to demand a positive Answer in relation thereto.

Some Politicians give out, that soon after the Return of the Duke of Lorraine to the Court of Vienna, we shall hear of somewhat very surprizing; the Effect of his Royal Highness's Voyages and Travels. They even say that this Crown will have no great Reason to like it.

London, Feb. 3. Extract of a Letter from Barcelona, dated Feb. 3. An Army of 30000 Men is to be got together in our Neighbourhood, and two Days ago Orders actually came from Court to get the Troops in Readiness. An Hospital is preparing here, as also Abundance

of Tents, Boots, Saddles, &c. but what Service they are designed for we know not.

Extract of another Letter from Barcelona, of the same Date with the above.

There is great News lately arrived at this Place, which sets to work the Heads of most Politicians, and what you may depend upon for Truth. There are Orders come to the Intendant of this Place to make Preparations for the embarking Thirty thousand Troops, and there are Orders for such a Number to be in Readiness to embark and take the Field by the 15th of March, N. S. next, with Artillery and every thing necessary to attend such an Army: There is no fresher Advice of this extraordinary Affair than what I now send you; for it is but by this Post that Mr. Keene, our Ambassador at Seville, will be inform'd of it.

Hague, Feb. 1. It is generally believed here that France is preparing in good earnest for a War; and farther, that in order to embarrass the Emperor as much as possible, she has engaged the Port to declare against some Christian Princes, on purpose to make a Diversion in Case of a Rupture. Several other Stories are told us upon this Subject, but they seem too hazardous to be repeated here.

It is written from Barcelona, Feb. 10. That the Preparations for assembling, &c. 30000 Men in their Neighbourhood were continued, but that they could not form any Judgment what Service they were designed for.

Amsterdam, Feb. 19. We hear from Warsaw of the 31st past, that they had received Advice, that the King of Prussia was making Preparations at Marienwarder, Landsberg on the Warthe, and some other Places, to form an Army of 45,000 Men, and was marching divers Regiments to the Frontiers of Lithuania and Courland.

The Grand Master of Malta has sent circular Letters to summon the Knights of Malta, to repair to that Island, to assist in Defence thereof, in case the Turks who continue to make great Armaments by Sea, should come and attack it.

The Empress of Russia arrived at Petersburg the 26th past, and next day made her publick Entry into that City in great State. That Princess is said to have signed before her Departure from Moscow, a Treaty with the Emperor, whereby in case either should be attacked by the Turks; that Russia should act with an Army of 100000 Men on the Frontiers of Ukraina, and the Emperor with an Army on those of Wallachia.

Amsterdam, Feb. 22. According to Advices from Vienna, they had learnt from Constantinople, that the Ottoman Porte has concluded a Truce of 20 Years with the Persians; and that the Grand Seignior had signify'd by Letters to the King of Great Britain, that in case his Britannick Majesty should oppose the Designs of the Turks, the Commerce with England would be prohibited; whence 'tis concluded they intend a War against the Christians.

London, Jan. 9. His Excellency Col. Cosby, late Governor of the Leeward Islands, kiss'd the King's Hand this Day, upon being appointed Captain-General and Governor in chief, in and over New-York and New-Jersey, and the Territories thereunto belonging.

Feb. 14. The Lord Carpenter, and the Dutchess of Monmouth are dead.

Custom-House, New-York, April 24. Inward Entries.

Fred from Bristol, Birch from Liverpool, Bloom from Dublin, Bryant and Downing from London, Tucker, Tod, Painter and Mitchel from Tortuga. Outward Entries, Keirstede for Jamaica, Davis for Curacoa, Young for Barbados. Cleared, Murray to Maryland, Paynter to Lewis on Delaware, Catlin to Coracoa, Lush to Jamaica.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

Since our last arrived here Capt. Oswald from London and Madeira, and Capt. Wright from London, the latter in about 6 Weeks Passage.

We hear that the Bill relating to the Sugar Colonies, was again under Consideration in Parliament; and 'twas thought by some it would not pass.

Capt. Hargrave of this Place sail'd from South Carolina for Plymouth, about the middle of March last.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered inwards.

Ship Philadelphia, John Ball, from London.
Ship William, James Oswald, from ditto.
Ship Constantine, Edward Wright, from ditto.
Ship George, William Taylor, from Jamaica.
Sloop Benjamin, Jos. Evans, from Turks-Island.

Entered outwards.

Sloop Speedwell, Andrew Norwood, for South Carolina.
Ship Debby Gally, John Green, for Antigua.
Ship Tryal, Samuel Bicknel, for Lisbon.
Snow Juliana, Edward Butler, for Antigua.

Cleared.

Ship Flaxney, William Annis, to Lisbon.
Ship Ruby, Daniel Morgan, to Jamaica.

Buried in the several Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week past.

Church	2.	}	Baptists	0.	
Quakers	0.		}	Whites	0.
Presbyterians	0.			Blacks	2.

Prices of the following Goods, Wheat 2 s. 6 d. Flour 8 s.
Midling Bread 12 s. Mixt ditto 10 s. Brown ditto 9 s.
Rum 2 s. 6 d. Mellasses 17 d.

Advertisements.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Roberts, late of Philadelphia, deceased, who do not forthwith discharge their respective Debts, must without Delay be sued by the Executors.

April 27. 1732.

John White, and
John Cadwalader.

RUN away from Richard Wright, April 17.

A Servant Man named William Cole, aged about 24 Years, a little short Man, with a smooth Face, fresh-colour'd, and has short black Hair. Had on an old Beaver Hat, and a grey Kersey Coat with brass Buttons, a light-colour'd cloth Great Coat with a Cape, and one Corner of the Coat torn off, leather Breeches, oxenbrigs Shirt, grey yarn Stockings, strong Shoes, and has a small Lock on one of his Legs. Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by R. Wright.

RUN away the 20th instant, from John Riley near Chester, a Servant Man named Henry Edwards, a West-countryman, by Trade a Wool-Comber, tall and slim, with good dark brown Hair; and writes a pretty good hand. He had on a new snuff-colour'd homespun Coat and Jacket with brass Buttons, Leather Breeches, an old Shirt, woollen Stockings near the colour of his clothes, old Shoes and a Felt Hat. He had near Three Pounds in his Pocket, and was seen the same Night at 9 a clock, at Mr. Dunning's the George Inn, in this City. Whoever secures the said Servant, and gives Notice to his Master, or to Abraham Prat of Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by John Riley.

GOOD WRITING-PARCHMENT
Sold by the Printer hereof, very reasonable.

THIS is to give notice, that Hendrick van Bebbber, who has practised as Doctor of Physick, with good success many Years, is moved hither, and offers his service to all persons who shall have occasion for him in any distemper whatsoever. He himself prepares the best and surest chymical medicines, to be used successfully and without any danger: Specially is of him to be had the renowned Sal mirabile, (wonderful in its virtues for Fevers and Dropsie) and other select remedies. He lives in Lætitia Court, in the same house with Mr. Arcnd Haffert, Merchant, Philadelphia.

WHereas Mr. JOHN CRANLEY, some Years ago of the City of WINTON, Upholsterer, whose Relations cannot tell where he now lieth; this is to give Notice, whoever can tell where the above Mr. John Cranley doth now live, and will let Mr. Samuel Smith, Draper in Winchester, know, they shall have Five Guineas Reward paid by the said Samuel Smith.

N. B. The above Mr. John Cranley is a little Black Man a Dimple in his Chin, sings fine, is about forty Years old; he served his Apprenticeship at London, and is supposed to be in Pennsylvania.

To be sold,

By William Hudson, James Steel, George Fitzwater, and Samuel Bickley, Executors of Abraham Bickley deceased, the following Tracts of Land, being of his Estate in West Jersey, viz.

- 1150 Acres lying on Poketunk Creek, that runs into Delaware.
- 820 Acres on Pessyunk River, 12 miles from Elizabeth Town.
- 520 Acres on Rauckaway River, joining to James Bullens and W. Penn's Land.
- 312 Acres in Hunterdon County, bought of Thomas Wetherill.
- 2511 Acres lying on both sides of Tokhokkonerkong a Branch of Delaware in Hunterdon County.
- 950 Acres on Monmouth River, alias Alloway's Creek, about 4 or 5 Miles from Salem.
- 50 Acres of Marsh belonging to the said Tract, lying on the said Creek, to which Land and Marsh the Creek is navigable.

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Note, Some of the Executors propose to be at Salem Fair.

To be Sold,

A Grist-Mill with two Pair of Stones (having now a frame Dam found by Experience to be good and Substantial, and in a better Condition than it hath been for above twelve Years,) Also a good Dwelling-House, a Store, and a Coopers Shop, with about 60 Acres of Land, part whereof is clear'd, and an Orchard containing about 60 bearing Apple Trees, at Salisbury Town upon the Head of Duck-Creek, distant a quarter of a Mile from navigable Water, accounted 37 Miles from New-Castle. Any Person that has a mind to purchase, may apply to Joseph Rawle at the said Town of Salisbury, or to William Rawle in Philadelphia.

JUST Imported, and to be sold by William Rawle, Good Rum, Mellasses, Sugar, Cases of Bottles, Cocoa Nuts, Coffee, and Old Iron, very reasonably.

CHOICE good Bohea Tea, and London double refin'd Sugar, sold very reasonable by James Mackey.

GOOD Red Clover Seed, to be sold at a reasonable Rate, by George Fitzwater.

BIBLES, Testaments, Psalters, Psalm-Books, Account-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Money, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to save Bail harmless, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promissory Notes, &c. all the Blanks in the most authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had at the Publishers of this Paper; who perform all other Sorts of Printing at reasonable Rates.

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